

# SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

## Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

### February, 2002

*This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Ninth Bristol Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.*

#### Residents of Ninth Bristol Representative District

#### **Treatment Admissions:**

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.3% (356) reside in the Ninth Bristol Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (68) of Ninth Bristol Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 78.2% of admissions from the Ninth Bristol Representative District were male and 21.8% were female.
- Over 66.8% of admissions were between the ages of 21-39.
- 93.6% of admissions were white non-Latino, 1.8% were black non-Latino, 2.5% were Latino, 0.4% were Asians, and 1.8% were other racial categories.
- 53.9% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 21.1% were married, and 20.4% reported not to be married now.
- 24.6% of admissions had less than high school education, 51.1% completed high school, and 24.3% had more than high school education.
- 46.4% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 6.8% of those admitted were homeless.
- 10.0% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

#### **Substances Used in Past Year:**

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Ninth Bristol Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

<b>Table 1</b> <b>Annual Admissions by Substance Used</b> <b>FY 1995 – FY 2001</b>							
<b>Ninth Bristol Representative District</b>							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
<b>FY '95</b>	313	260	93	99	22	90	70
<b>FY '96</b>	329	281	112	117	36	103	83
<b>FY '97</b>	377	304	121	126	32	115	82
<b>FY '98</b>	425	346	121	99	37	127	97
<b>FY '99</b>	427	328	156	150	59	172	147
<b>FY '00</b>	430	308	154	160	59	190	140
<b>FY '01</b>	356	271	112	119	50	144	113

- Since FY 1995, residents of Ninth Bristol Representative District reported a steady increase in crack and heroin use, with a notable peak in FY 2000. Crack use increased by 127% and heroin use by 60%.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting alcohol use increased by 4%, and, marijuana and cocaine use by 20%.

**Primary Substance of Use:**

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Ninth Bristol Representative District.

<b>Table 2</b> <b>Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001</b>					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	57.1%	32.1%	5.0%	2.9%	0.4%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While heroin, marijuana, cocaine, and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol was higher within your District.